



It cost Mr. Wm. Harris, the rich liveryman of Larchmont, N. Y., who was recently a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver, of that wealthy suburb, the better part of a thousand dollar bill to discover where he stood in the estimation of the "white, white folks," to whose favor he commends himself by asserting in an interview that he had always treated everybody "white." The white folks didn't do a thing to this gullible colored gentleman, they treated him black. If he was a white man he would not submit without a vigorous protests to the underhanded methods employed by the anti-pigment club of Larchmont, composed largely of southerners, to defeat his laudable ambition. I reckon Mr. Harris now knows the difference between performance and promise, and that he wishes he had concealed somewhere about his garments the two hundred dollars he laid out for a spread which was largely enjoyed by the sons of the men whom he invited. All of the latter being otherwise engaged on the night of his lay out. The Southern press will ring the change on Harris' defeat, and there'll probably be another Negro lynched down home to celebrate this victory of the anti-pigment society. It requires quite a fine power of discrimination for the average Negro to see where he is "at" socially and "yutherwise." There does not seem to be any doubt but that somebody "jes nacherally fooled Mr. Harris to see what kind of a fool he'd make of hisself." There are scarcely a hundred Negroes in Larchmont, and the whole number of voters there does not exceed 200. Mr. Harris, in one of the several interviews, seemed to think that he had a lead pipe cinch on the nomination and the election.

Therein he displayed his ignorance of the white man's natural treachery and ever-present antipathy to the Negro, especially when the Negro has money, or education and money.

I have not heard him accused of having an education. They say that at the dinner he gave his champagne was particularly wet, and that his roast turkey and pork chops were not to be sneezed at. A song composed in his honor characterized him as "the greatest coon in town," was sung, and he is said to have enjoyed it.

A limber-jawed sky pilot, named Mitchell, from somewhere down South, spoke in Dr. Parkhurst's Church some weeks ago in behalf of a school he is said to represent, and in the course of his inane babblings he asserted that the colored women of the South were a low lot, and not fit to have the care of children, intimating that they were immoral. A representative of the New York would which published his address writes me that this Mitchell was correctly quoted, and intimated that he has his remedy if he thinks he has been misrepresented. This is pretty straight talk. It would seem that Mr. Mitchell, instead of rushing into the columns of Negro newspapers to explain some things he said which does not explain, would begin an action for damages against the World for \$25,000 or \$50,000 and compromise for \$5,000 or \$10,000 and a coat of white wash. He can get the money. Until he does something of this sort people are going to call him an unmitigated liar and slanderer of his mother's race and sex. There are too many Mitchells on the road with flint lock brains and hair trigger mouths. This one outdistances

Ananias, Bill Anderson, Col. W. Hannibal Thomas and several other artistic phrase makers whose language is conspicuous for its inaccuracy.

The New York Sun discovers in these days a remarkable amount of antipathy to the Negro. It was the Sun that started the cry some years ago "no force bill no Negro domination," and it kept up the cry until that measure was squelched in the Congress, using italics to emphasize its intense opposition to the force bill and Negro domination so-called. There was no danger then as there is not now, of Negro domination any where in the South, but a rallying cry was needed, and the Sun supplied one, the South took it up and finds it a good enough Morgan for 1904.

The editorial tone of the Sun under its new management (and its heaviest stockholder is W. M. Laffan, a member of the Southern Society of New York), does not seem to indicate that it is going to support Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. It doesn't like his Negro policy. This straw is not without significance.

I see in our various race papers comments on Secretary Root's Union League Club speech, which do not seem to be justified by anything Mr. Root said. Mr. Root is a lawyer and understands the value and meaning of words so some of these colored and white editors who have accepted what he said to mean that the Republican party will now abandon the Negro. But those who think deeply, and read understandingly see a far different meaning to this speech than that given to it by the white editors who have rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and use it to justify the disfranchisement of the Negro, and of colored editors who do not seem to have read it either carefully or understandingly if at all. The logic of events will determine whether the Republican party will show the white feather under the fire of a section of this country which seems bent on reversing all the results of a war which humiliated the South, gave freedom to the Negro, and stability to the constitution.

It isn't going to take any steps backwards, and when it does begin to move it will sweep all before it. If the Southern press is convinced—and it does seem that way—that a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet has been fool enough to furnish the democratic party with a club to be used to destroy his own party, and this too at a time when its cardinal principles are being most bitterly assailed, I know of no legal impediment to prevent them or those democratic statesmen who profess to see the same club from looking at it with both eyes. Secretary Root knew what he was saying when he made that speech, and there is no more consolation in it for the democratic party than there is gold in rain water.

The New York Times commenting recently on the speech of Mr. Booker T. Washington, at Brooklyn, (which is by the way, the ablest and most masterful he ever delivered), imitates Mr. Tillman, by saying that if the Negroes should attempt to avenge their wrongs as the Indians did, they would be treated as the Indians were. There are very few Indians in this country now. The white man appears to have done something to the poor Indian. Does the New York Times express the sentiments of the American people? Up to date I have seen no protests from civis, viator and the rest of them, condemning this blood thirsty editorial threat to exterminate the black man on American soil if he ever gets courage enough to make a dash for liberty or death. The atmosphere seems to be full of death for him poor soul.

BRUCE GRIT.

Baltimore, Md.—The current issue of THE COLORED AMERICAN is a great one, which certainly adds to your fame as a leader in Afro-American journalism. In this and the annual of the Florida Sentinel, we truly see the race's brains in journalism. F. F. J.

A man whose "social standing" can be lowered by the employment at which he makes a livelihood, never had much solid ground to stand upon in the first place.

The Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers

Is the leading Colored Fraternal Society of the United States. It was organized January, 1881, by William W. Browne, and chartered in April, 1883, under the laws of the State of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. Its membership is both male and female, and consists of all persons of good health from 14 to 60 years of age. Its membership of 60,000 is divided into Fountains and Circles. It pays sick benefits from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, and pays death benefits from \$24.56 to \$1000.

BENEFITS PAID—Total benefits paid to date: Sick dues, \$r,500,000; death benefits, \$714,378.75.

SENIOR FOUNTAINS—A Fountain may be organized consisting of 20 or more persons not over 50 years of age paying a joining fee of from \$4.60 to \$5.10 each. The monthly dues are not less than 35 cents in rural districts and not less than 50 cents per month in towns and cities, and a semi-annual tax of 40 cents paid in January and July of each year. Sick benefits paid are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, while death benefits range from \$75 to \$125. A Fountain may be organized in any locality on application to Rev. W. L. Taylor, G. W. Master, or to any of his authorized deputies.

ROSEBUDS—For the proper training of the young and their development in thrift, industry and brotherly love, there has been formed a Children's Department known as the Rosebuds. Twenty or more children not less than three nor more than fourteen years of age may form a Rosebud, upon the payment of \$1 each. This department, like the Senior Fountain, pays sick benefits from \$1 to twenty-five cents per week, and death benefits from \$24.50 to \$37. The monthly dues are fifteen cents per month.

CLASSES—Persons desiring to leave their beneficiaries at death a larger amount than is paid from Fountain Department, take out policies in one or more of the Classes of the Mutual Benefit Degree. The members of this degree are divided into Circles, and pay joining fees and dues according to the following tables:

Class "B"						Class "E"					
Age	Joining fee.	Value of Certificate after one year.	Value of Certificate before one year.	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues	Age	Joining fee.	Value of Certificate after one year.	Value of Certificate before one year.	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues
14 to 25	\$2.50	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$4.75	\$1.20	14 to 25	\$5.00	\$500.00	\$250.00	\$9.50	\$2.50
25 to 30	2.75	200.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	25 to 30	5.25	500.00	250.00	9.50	2.40
30 to 35	3.00	200.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	30 to 35	5.50	500.00	250.00	9.50	2.40
35 to 40	3.25	200.00	100.00	5.70	1.43	35 to 40	5.75	500.00	250.00	10.40	2.60
40 to 45	3.50	140.00	70.00	5.70	1.43	40 to 45	6.00	450.00	225.00	10.40	2.60
45 to 50	3.75	115.00	58.00	6.65	1.66	45 to 50	6.25	400.00	200.00	11.40	2.85
50 to 55	4.00	70.00	45.00	6.65	1.66	50 to 55	6.50	350.00	175.00	11.40	2.85
55 to 60	4.25	65.00	33.00	7.60	1.90	55 to 60	6.75	300.00	150.00	11.40	2.85

Class "M"				
Age	Joining fee.	Value of Certificate	Annual dues	Quarterly dues
14 to 30	\$11.00	\$1000.00	\$21.90	\$5.25
30 to 35	12.00	1000.00	22.00	5.50
35 to 40	12.00	905.00	23.00	5.75
40 to 45	13.00	800.00	24.00	6.00
45 to 50	13.00	700.00	25.00	6.25

REGALIA—The members of the Fountains and Rosebuds of the organization wear no expensive regalia. The regalia of the organization is simple and its cost will be in the easy reach of all, costing from 10 cents to \$3. The same is made by the organization in what is known as the Regalia Department.

THE SAVINGS BANK—In March, 1888, there was granted by the Legislature of Virginia a charter to the Savings Bank

of the Grand Fountain United Order of True Reformers, capital stock \$100,000. The bank commenced business April 3, 1889, and from that time down to the present has steadily increased in volume of business. It now has a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. From the humble sum of \$1,268.69, deposited the first day he bank opened for business in 1889 the deposits have grown to \$350,358, and the volume of business transacted amounts to \$6,100,141.47. During the financial panic of 1893, the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain was the only bank in the city of Richmond that did not cease to pay cash on all checks presented, while the majority of other banks were using script and clearing house checks. This bank had its origin in the brain of William W. Browne, an ex-slave of Haversham, Ga. The banking house is located at 604 North Second Street, Richmond, Va., Rev. W. L. Taylor, President; R. T. Hill, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT—The Real Estate Department has charge of all the real property to the amount of \$220,221.65, situated in various States, consisting of 13 magnificent buildings used as halls, 8 dwellings, 1 hotel, 5 stores and three farms. It also has under its control 16 large buildings leased by it. This department is under the management of Lawyer J. C. Robertson, chief of real estate and attorney for the association, office at 608 N. 2nd Street, Richmond, Va.

REFORMERS MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—Was chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia on the 14th day of December, 1899, with principal office in the city of Richmond, Va. The purpose of this association is to conduct stores (wholesale and retail), buy and sell real property, manage and control hotels, manufacturing establishments, and do general business. The association has in operation Hotel Reformer, 900 N. Sixth Street, Richmond, Va. It is a modern up-to-date structure, heated by steam, cold and hot water baths, also electric cars passing the door. This hotel has accommodations for 150 guests. Mr. A. W. Holmes is manager, and Mr. T. W. Taylor is clerk. It has in operation a system of five stores, located as follows: Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Manchester, Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; and Roanoke, Va. The first of these stores, at Richmond, Va., was opened April 3d, 1900. It employs a force of 18 men, runs three delivery wagons, and during the first year did \$50,000 worth of business. The other stores have been established since, and have been equally prosperous. The general manager of the system of stores is Mr. B. L. Jordan, headquarters at 608 N. Second Street, Richmond, Va. This Association was formed on the plans and recommendations made by Rev. W. L. Taylor, its resident.

THE REFORMER PRINTING DEPARTMENT—Issues a weekly journal, THE REFORMER, which has a circulation of 12,000. This paper is published in the interest of the race, and discusses the leading questions of the day. The subscription price is \$1 per year, or 50 cents per single copy. The office is equipped with modern up-to-date machinery, run by electricity. It can print anything from a visiting card to a poster 42 by 22 inches. Fine job work of every class and description is made a specialty at lowest prices. Mr. E. W. Brown is editor and business manager, office 608 N. Second Street, Richmond, Va. Correspondence solicited and agents wanted.

OLD FOLKS' HOME—In September, 1893, Rev. William W. Brown recommended the formation and establishment of Old Folks' Homes for the benefit of old and decrepit members of the race. Since that time the valuable farm known as Westham, consisting of 6344 acres, located six miles from Richmond, Va., on the historic "James," has been purchased, at a cost of \$14,000. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs through the farm, and Westham Station is located on it. Adjoining this farm is Westhampton Park, one of the most pleasant resorts in the South in summer. It is reached in a few minutes from Richmond by the Westhampton Electric Railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. As this home is for the benefit of the whole race, the co-operation of all charitable friends is prayerfully solicited. All contributions, donations and bequests of every character will be very thankfully received. Mr. T. W. Taylor is chief in charge of the Old Folks' Home, offices at 608 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.

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